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Of 10 the Herald will be.....\$1 50 per copy  
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Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let printers live.

The Herald has an extensive circulation, and a business man will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

#### CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased, and we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c. Could we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly. For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

#### Special Notices.

##### MASONIC.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons, meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month. Major Barlow Chapter No. 181, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 2nd Monday [each court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

##### I. O. O. F.

Sisco Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing respectfully invited to attend.

##### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meets regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

#### New Advertisements.

##### AN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bardstown, on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1852, the following Ordinance was adopted, viz: It is ordained, that on or before the 25th day of June next, no article of Merchandise shall be sold on Market Days in Bardstown, before Day-break; and every person who shall violate the foregoing and shall forfeit and pay the sum of Three Dollars for each and every violation of the same; and it is hereby made the duty of the Market Master to see that the foregoing order is strictly complied with.

JOS. HART, Chairman.

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

##### MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

##### OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 25 Camp Street, N. Orleans; Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent success of this company afford an ample guarantee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life Insurance.

Planners, Traders, and Steamboatmen, who are acquainted with the insurable without any extra charge for a single premium, during the summer.

Policies are issued and Losses promptly adjusted at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENT.

Samuel Carpenter, Jr., Agent. Dr. J. T. WELBY, Medical Examiner. Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mission House. Jan. 14, 1852—1-6m

T. W. RILEY, F. B. MUIR

#### RILEY & MUIR,

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Ballist, Larcus, Harlan and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th. Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business connected to them Jan. 14, 1852—1f

#### SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON.

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

SAM'L CARPENTER has resumed the practice of Law, and will, in partnership with SAM'L CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to their care promptly attended to. Jan. 14, 1852

T. W. RILEY, F. B. MUIR, J. C. RILEY.

#### RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business connected to them.

Wanted.—Four Barrels—also some half barrels of the same kind. BLINCOE & MURPHY.

#### Telegraph Flour.

A FRESH lot of Telegraph Flour just received and for sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

#### FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

#### WHITE Lard, White Lead, Linseed Oil,

Turpentine and Hats for sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

THOSE who like Golden Syrup are requested to come and try ours: they will find a No. 1 article.

WILSON & NOURSE.

#### RECEIVED YESTERDAY—A splendid

lot of new FLOUR—warranted superior—\$3 75 per barrel.

WILSON & NOURSE.

Wheat.

WE wish to contract for a few hundred bushels of good merchantable Wheat.

may 12th BLINCOE & MURPHY.

# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE,

EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 2.]

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 30, 1852.

[NO. 25.]

## BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, --- JUNE 30, 1852.

### THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT.

CONTINUED.

We remarked in our last, in commenting on the political metaphysics of some European philosophers, that it is impossible to part with absolute power. Perhaps we did not convey our meaning with sufficient clearness. By the word absolute we meant inherent, undivided, necessarily belonging to the very essence or nature of the being possessing it. In this sense the power of the Emperor Nicholas, the autocrat of all the Russias, is not absolute, for it is vested in him by the tradition of his country, and is rightfully held only on certain conditions, and has in justice and reason certain limits, though there may be in practice no effectual means of preventing him from transcending those limits. Now if those who talk about the absolute sovereignty of the people mean nothing more than that their power is vested in them for certain specific purposes, and is rightfully held on certain conditions, and subject to certain just and reasonable limitations, for the observance of which it is their duty to provide practical and permanent guarantees, we have no longer any dispute with them. That is precisely our own doctrine, and we hold further, and intend to show hereafter as clearly as our allotment of mind will allow, that it is highly desirable that as many of the people, as the state of their culture and political education will permit, should be vested with conditional limited power, because the wider the basis of the government can be made, consistent with its safety and coherence, the more likely are all the interests of the nation to be properly attended to, and all individual and corporate rights to be protected; and the more likely are the objects of liberty which are change, activity, development, to be combined harmoniously with the objects of the social power, which are stability peace and order. But this is not the sense in which the radical philosophers of Europe, and some of the illogical Jacobins of America speak of the sovereignty of the people. They do not admit that it is derived from any source external to the people, for that would sweep away at once the foundation of their theories. They are obliged to hold that it is absolute in the sense of being inherent, self-existent, and of course unconditional and unlimited. The notion they have of it, is true in fact only of the sovereignty of the Almighty Himself, and of no other power in the universe. M. Considerant is right in saying that this sort of absolute sovereignty cannot be abdicated. The Czar Nicholas might anticipate his own death and resign his trust into the hands of his heir, because his power was vested in him, and may be divested of him, in accordance with the tradition of his country, or if that tradition be overthrown, by any person or number of persons who can seize upon and hold the supreme power. But inherent power cannot be divested, and can only cease by the destruction of the being to whom it belongs. Now let us suppose that the people elect a man or a number of men to make laws either organic or municipal. Suppose the term for which they are chosen is one year. Before the election, according to the radical doctrine, all political power was in the people; after the election what has become of the absolute sovereignty? If part of the power be in the people and part in their representatives, the absolute sovereignty is, *non-existence*. But if for a moment we admit the notion of a division, which has the larger share, the people or their representatives? We think it would puzzle the smartest Yankee that ever ciphered out his share of the profits in a wooden nutmeg partnership, to tell us which has the bigger piece of the absolute sovereignty. But it is nonsense to talk about portions of that which from its very nature is indivisible. Then all power is still in the people or all power has passed to their representatives. In the former case the act of the representatives has no validity until it is directly sanctioned by the people, which at once annihilates representation, and reduces the persons chosen to the mere agents, for preparing laws to be voted on by the people, contemplated by M. Considerant in his scheme of Direct Legislation. If on the other hand the all power passes to the persons chosen, what are they but absolute masters, and if all the political power existing in a society once

vests in a single man or body of men, we should like to know how the people could ever get it back, if that person or persons chose to retain and transmit it. This is but a foretaste of the endless difficulties and absurdities in which we are involved by the theory of inherent popular sovereignty, and before we are done we shall pile Pelion upon Ossa in proof and illustration of the fact that Government is not a subject for metaphysical theories at all, but is solely and entirely practical, the selection and adjustment of the means pointed out by experience as adapted to the accomplishment of certain specific purposes.

### LIFE AND SERVICES OF GENERAL SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practicing law in Virginia about a year he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of Light Artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd Artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara Frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliot applied to Scott for assistance in men, to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliot was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to re-take her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Col. Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy—and here, as in every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious!

A few days after, was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army having been re-inforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or were unable to cross to their aid, and that success was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hall's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army was redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular mention.

At that time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation. In other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

Whilst Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering

the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as by confession, or the accent of the voice were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck— \* \* \* The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selection should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and finally pledged himself, in the most solemn manner, that retaliation, and, if necessary a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but though unarmed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3rd of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after, Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore at Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

A few days after this promotion, Gen. Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo, to instruct and drill the army, which was then concentrated at that point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The result of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army, were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1813. Scott, with 1960 Americans met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of her army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeill's battalion—"the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instant to give the lie to that slander! Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet.—The valor and skill of the *Boy General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of the world-renowned veterans.

Gen. Brown in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Ni-

agara as it is frequently called,) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814,) just three weeks after that of Chippewa.—The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset and continued until night. Here again Scott was the master spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American school boy. Where so many had gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor to the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace President Madison tendered to Gen. Scott, a place in his Cabinet,—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary offer was declined from motives highly creditable to Gen. Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the Government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State, a special letter of thanks.

In 1832, Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which the General sailed, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera and fifty deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi River, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this scourge, his devoted attention to his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army: "The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the U. S. Government, commissioners to treat with the North-western Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty, just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the land of Iowa and Wisconsin.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote in reply to Gen. Scott's official report as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war.—There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time, was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the Federal Government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston, saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opin-

ion of a Court of Enquiry. The Court, after full investigation, pronounced the charge against Gen. Scott unsustainable, and further that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was well devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness and ability."

In 1838, Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier—then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations, until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and civil authorities—and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with eulogiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year, upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, have excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation."

In 1838 arose the North Eastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis, Gen. Scott was again deputed by the Government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—and the honor of the country was preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow, and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the "Great Pacificator."

The services of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion. On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 11th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the National Palace in the City of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan d'Ulloa, the American Gibraltar, was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men, he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history, can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country—and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man—reared and educated among Southern emigrants—he has fought and bled alike for the North and South—and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie!

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be "involved" in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system—got tariff votes thereby—but as soon as elected became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade!

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.—[Ky Rife.]

### COURTING IN THE RIGHT STYLE.

"Git out you nasty puppy—let me alone or I'll tell your ma!" cried out Sally—to her lover, Jake—who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

"I am't techin on you, Sal, responded Jake.

"Well perhaps you don't mean to, nuth er—do yer?"

### JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that can not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE US A CALL.

"No, I don't." "Cause why, you're too tarna scary, you on e-legged, lantern jawed, slab-sided, pigeon-toed, gangie-kneed owl, you—you haint got a tarna bit of sense; get along home with you."

"Now, Sal, I love you, and you can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you, my daddy will see yorn for that cow he sold him tother day.—By jingo, he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here Jake—if you want to court me, you had better do it as a white man does that thing—not set off there as if you thort' I was pizen."

"How on airth is that, Sal?"

"Why sidle right up here and hug and kiss me as if you raily had some of the 'bone and sinner' of a man about you. Do you sponse a woman's only made to look at, you fool you? No, they're made for practical results," as Kossuth says—to hug, and kiss and slich like."

"Well," said Jake, drawing a long breath.—"If I must, for I do love you Sal,—and so Jake commenced sidling up to her, like a male porker going to battle. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we could hear her say—

"That's the way to do it, old hoss—that is acting like a white man orter!"

"Oh Jerusalem a-n-d pancakes!" exclaimed Jake; "if this ain't better than any apple sasse ever marm made, darned sight! buckwheat slapsacks and lasses ain't nowher long side o' you, Sal!—how I love you!" Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's foot out of the mire.

### Tom Fays Soliloquy.

BY FANNY FERN

"Most any female longer up a stair, Occasions thoughts in him who lodges under."

Don't they though? Not a deuced thing have I been able to do since that little gipsy took the room over head about a week ago! Pat—pat—pat—go those little feet over the floor, till I am as nervous as a cat in a china closet (and confounded pretty they are too, for I caught a sight of them going up stairs.)

Then I can hear her little rocking chair go creak, as she sits there sewing, and keeps singing, "Love not-Love not," (just as if a fellow could help it.)—Wish she wasn't quite so pretty; it makes me decidedly uncomfortable.—Wonder if she has any great 6 footer of a brother, or cousin with a sledge hammer fist? Wish I was her washer-woman, of the little nigger who brings her breakfast; wish she'd faint away on the stairs; wish the house would catch fire to-night!—Here am I, in this great barn of a room, all alone, chairs and things set square up against the wall; no little feminine fixens round; I shall have to buy a second bonnet, or a little pair of garter boots, to cheat myself into the delusion that there's two or us!—Wish that little Gipsy wasn't shy as a rabbit! I can't meet her on the stair if I die for it; I have upset my inkstand a dozen times, hopping up, when I thought I heard her coming. Wonder if she knows, when she sits vegetating there, that Shakespeare, or Sam Slick, or somebody else, says, that 'happines' is born a twin,' because if she don't I am the missionary that will enlighten her! Wonder if she earns her living (poor little soul). It is time I had a wife, by Christopher! Sitting there picking her pretty little fingers with that murderous needle! If she was sewing on my dicky's, it would be worth while. That's it! by Jove I'll get her to make some dicky's—don't want 'em any more than Satan wants holy water, but that's neither here nor there. I shall insist upon her taking the measure of my throat (bachelors have a right to be fussy). There's a pretty kettle of fish now; either she will have to stand on a cricket, or I shall have to go on my knees to her! Solomon himself could not fix any thing better; deuce take me if I couldn't say the right thing then.—This fitting dicky's is a work of time too! Dicky's isn't to be got up in a hurry.

Halloo! there's the door bell; there's a great big trunk lumped down in the entry. "Is Mrs. Legare at home? Never mind, maybe she's a widow! Tramp, tramp, up come those masculine feet up stairs,—(handsome fellow, too!) Ne-b-u-c-h-a-d-e-zzar! If ever I heard a kiss I heard one then! I won't stand it!—It's an invasion of my rights. I'll listen at the door as I am a sinner! 'My dear husband!'—p-h-e-e-w! What right have sea captains on shore, I'd like to know? Confound it all! Well, I always knew women weren't worth thinking of; a set of deceitful little monkeys; changeable as a rainbow; superficial as parrots; as full of tricks as a conjuror; stubborn as mules, vain as a pea-cock, noisy as magpies, and full of 'the old Harry' all the time! There's Delilah, now; didn't she take the strength out of Sampson?—and weren't Sisera and Judith born fend? and didn't that little mix of a Herodias dance John the Baptist's head off? Didn't Sarah "rase











## Poetry.

### THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time old Johnny Bull  
Flew in a rage, and  
And swore that Jonathan should have  
No trial, sir, by jury;  
That no elections should be held  
Across the briny waters;  
And now, 'said he, 'I'll tax the tea  
Of all his sons and daughters.'  
Then down he sat in burly state,  
And blustered like a grante,  
And in decision made a tune  
Called 'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—these are facts—  
'Yankee doodle dandy;  
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax—  
You—Yankee doodle dandy.'

John sent the tea from o'er the sea  
With heavy duties rated,  
But whether Janes arbores,  
I never heard it stated.  
Then Jonathan to poet began—  
He laid a strong charge on fly,  
'He took no tea, by Jove!' so he  
Threw overboard the cargo.  
Then Johnny sent a regiment,  
Big words and looks to brand,  
Those martial band, when near the land,  
Phased—'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—keep it up!  
'Yankee doodle dandy;  
'I'll poison with a tax your cup,  
You—Yankee doodle dandy.'

A long war then they had, in which  
John was at last defeated—  
And 'Yankee doodle' was the march  
To which his troops retreated.  
Cute Jonathan, 'said he, 'I'll  
Could not restrain his laughter;  
'That tune,' said he, 'suits to a T,  
'I'll sing it ever after.'  
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,  
Was flushed with anger and heat,  
And while he swore to sing no more,  
This—'Yankee doodle dandy.'  
'Yankee doodle—no! ha! he!  
'Yankee doodle dandy;  
We kept the tune, but not the tea,  
'Yankee doodle dandy.'

I've told you now the origin  
Of this most lively ditty,  
Which Johnny Bull dandles as 'dull  
And stupid'—'said he, 'I'll  
With 'Hail Columbia' be his song.  
In chorus fall and hearty—  
On land and sea we breathe the strain,  
John made for his tea party.  
No matter how we rhyme the words,  
The music speaks them better,  
And where's the fair can't sing the air  
Of 'Yankee doodle dandy'!  
'Yankee doodle—firm and true—  
'Yankee doodle dandy,  
'Yankee doodle, doodle dandy,  
'Yankee doodle dandy!'

Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

It will be seen from the following letter that Gen. Scott entertains precisely the same views of Slavery as Mr. CLAY and many others of the soundest statesmen of the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official obligations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any desire or contrivance of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of Slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of seat in the Virginia Legislature, in the winter of 1831—32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within the States. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States, to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first, been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded.

I own myself no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the 'pursuit of happiness,' would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves—unless the operation were general under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and Slave-holding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery even to extermination. There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home, by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here, in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all from the first made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the gospel.

It is gratifying to know that the general melioration has been great, and is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means, and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence, all violence ought to be deprecated by all friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time, to free the master from the slave and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Savior, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purposes, suffered to remain in bondage longer than the Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior; it may be within the scheme of providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all its arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme, centuries are but seconds to Him who moves the world as man moves his finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of Slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source. It is in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, over all our common country, on the question of negro slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons who differ with me, however opposite their geographical position. Such are the views or opinions you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with me as you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly yours,  
WILFRED SCOTT.  
T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

That very able and judicious paper, the St. Louis Intelligencer, gives the following account of certain mysterious phenomena.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.  
In compliance with an invitation from the Misses Fox, we visited their 'circle' evening before last, intending neither to laugh at, nor yet become converts to their mysterious theory, but simply to see and hear what others say they have seen and heard,—to understand it all if we could; and if not, to put it down among the numerous incomprehensibilities that we have long since given up all hope of unravelling. We did the like during the several visits of Mr. ALISTER, 'The Fakir of Siva' and Professor ANDERSON, and thought we might just as well do so again.

We found about a dozen gentlemen and two young ladies seated around a large table, and a very pleasant elderly lady doing the agreeable in a general way, about the room. The young ladies were decidedly pretty, and of a totally different cast in manners, intelligence, &c., from the 'medium' who exhibited at the Virginia Hall last winter. Very different also were the raps. Instead of indistinct tickings, like the snappings of a soft quill point, we were entertained with good substantial thumps on the table double and single, as if three or four sets of knuckles were applauding a first rate toast. The rappings were all over and under the table, on the chairs, &c. The hand would always feel a sensible jar, when placed near the apparent point of concussion. The young ladies placed themselves within a wardrobe, leaving the door wide open, and called on the spirits to show how loud they could rap. In an instant the wardrobe seemed to be pelted with a perfect storm of raps on all sides; loud enough, with out doubt, to be heard outside of the room, with the doors closed.

We were put in communication with the spirits, and, after having a few answers rapped on the table, were suddenly startled by a furious assault on

the bottom of our chair, from beneath upward. This was repeated at intervals during the sitting, and we were, we believe, the only ones present who were honored with a similar mode of response. The spirits afterwards assured us that we would be a 'medium' within two months time, which of course satisfactorily accounted for the flattering distinction.

As for the answers we received to our inquiries, some of them were correct and others not so. We cannot say that there was a sufficiency of either accuracy or error, upon which to base a decided opinion whether there were really spiritual visitants communicating, or otherwise. If our readers desire to know what we think of the rappings, we can only say this much: the force, the vigor, the unapproachable mysteriousness of the sounds themselves, as produced in the presence of the ladies, very far exceeded our anticipations. There is no delusion about the hearing of them, or the feeling of the vibration of the table, chair or wardrobe. As to the 'kneepan-ology' and 'toe-joint-ology' of some investigators, the phenomena themselves compel us to discard those profane theories. The ladies themselves were at all times perfectly composed, and sometimes engaged in animated conversation, while the rappings were going on. After carefully weighing all the circumstances, we deliberately announce to our readers and the 'rest of mankind,' the sage conclusion at which we have arrived, concerning the Rappings themselves, viz. that we can't tell how they are produced.

But have the spirits of deceased persons anything to do with them? We have not had a particle of evidence to justify us in believing that they have; but 'so far from it'—as Sam Weller says—'on the contrary, quite the reverse.' Upon this point we cannot now give our reasons more at length. Upon the whole we consider the exhibition of the Misses Fox quite an extraordinary one, and well worthy, as such, a visit from the curious, who love to be surprised and mystified. But as a means of holding correspondence with the inhabitants of another world, our convictions naturally repulse it. We do not, however, mean to impeach the integrity of the young ladies, who may—as is illustrated by many philosophical experiments—be themselves the involuntary agents in producing phenomena which are as inexplicable, really, to them, as to any one else.

The Lexington Reporter has the following caution to the public. No genuine one dollar note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, signed JOHN TILFORD, Pres't., bears date subsequent to the year 1849. The want of the genuineness of a note of this denomination can, therefore, be at once detected, if it bears date subsequent to 1849.

## New Advertisements.

### BARDSTOWN HERALD.

#### For the Campaign.

The candidates of the two great parties for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation are about to be nominated, and it is desirable that the political Press of the country should lay before the people the facts and information which will enable them to make such a choice between the opposing candidates as will secure the peace, safety and welfare of the country for the next four years, and perhaps affect momentously its destinies for all time to come. The BARDSTOWN HERALD will support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, believing that either Mr. FILLMORE, who has proved himself a sound practical statesman, and conducted all our affairs, foreign and domestic, during his administration with admirable wisdom and undeviating devotion to the public good; Mr. WEBSTER who has filled the first office in the cabinet, and every other position he has ever been called to occupy, with consummate ability, or Gen. SCOTT, the laureled hero of two wars, who has shown in every emergency the practical sagacity, power of combination, prompt decision, and unswerving devotion to his country, which have ever characterized those great men of action, who have made for themselves a name in history; or any of that noble band of national and conservative statesmen, of whom the Whig party can justly boast, will administer the government in such a manner as to secure the safety and honor, and promote the prosperity and glory of this great republic.

TERMS.  
Single copies of the Herald will be furnished at 70c. from the sitting of Whig National Convention until after the Presidential Election; to clubs of 5 at 60c. each, and to clubs of 10 at 50c.  
The names of subscribers must always be accompanied by the money.  
ELLIS & NOURSE.

### WASHINGTON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia City Item, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the 'Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, ever ready and polite, and its proprietor (A. F. GLASS, Esq.) a model host—liberal, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country.'

CHOLIC SPECIFIC.  
FAR exceeding any other remedy ever invented for the prompt cure of Cramp or Flatulent Cholera, frequently curing the most violent attacks with one dose. Hundreds of persons in Nelson county and other places can testify to its charming influence over the disease, when the directions are strictly attended to.—For Sale by DR. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

BBL. LINSEED OIL,  
in store, and for sale by  
dec4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

## Miscellaneous.



### MEDUSA'S HEAD, WHOSE 'shining hair' was changed to hissing snakes, presented a most terrible appearance to all but the

### GODDESS MINERVA, Whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in the transformed tresses of her enemy the

### Long Golden Ringlets Of Cato's beautiful daughter. Had the offspring of

### JUPITER'S BRAIN Lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

### DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES, As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm,

### The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed Lottery Agents and Bankers, P. M. PYFER & CO.,

8 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus Ohio, and 61 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim

### The Happiness of the World! While it exhibits in microcosm the ruin and thummin of

### The Nineteenth Century. WONDERFUL LUCK!!

NOTE.—We wish it distinctly understood by the public that we advertise no prizes that are not sold and paid, viz. the Managers' Reports.

### P. M. PYFER & CO., ALWAYS FOR THE PRIZES:

\$35,000 sent to a club in Cook co. Ill.  
\$25,000 sent to a lady in Detroit, Mich.  
\$35,000 sent to a correspondent in Marion co. Ind.  
\$25,000 sent to a correspondent in Tazewell co. Ill.  
\$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield co. Ohio.  
\$22,000 sold to a Merchant in Chicago, Illinois.  
\$18,500 sent to a new customer in Shelby co. Ky.  
\$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee co. Tenn.  
\$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Cleveland.

### Magnificent Lotteries FOR JUNE, 1852.

Orders in all cases Confidential.

Date	Capital	No. of	No. of	Price of	Price of
June	Prizes	Balls	Drawn	Tickets	Pkg's
1	\$25,000	75	13	\$ 5	17.50
2	35,000	78	15	10	35.00
3	25,000	75	12	5	18.50
4	25,000	78	12	4	15.00
5	40,000	75	12	10	37.50
6	25,000	78	13	8	30.00
7	20,000	66	11	5	16.00
8	35,000	75	13	10	35.00
9	50,000	78	12	5	19.75
10	25,000	78	12	4	15.00
11	25,000	78	12	4	15.00
12	50,000	78	12	15	52.50
13	25,000	78	12	8	29.50
14	25,000	78	12	5	17.50
15	35,000	66	12	10	30.00
16	25,000	78	12	4	15.00
17	18,000	75	13	4	14.00
18	35,000	78	13	10	37.50
19	30,000	75	11	8	26.00
20	25,000	78	12	5	18.50
21	30,000	78	12	10	35.00
22	25,000	78	13	5	17.50
23	25,000	78	13	4	15.00
24	12,000	78	13	4	15.00
25	65,000	75	14	20	65.00
26	28,000	66	12	8	24.00
27	50,000	78	12	5	18.75
28	30,000	78	12	10	35.00

NOTE.—The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only is advertised above.

Drawings forwarded to correspondents by the first mails after the Lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chance of drawing four of the largest prizes in the scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

### THE FIRST ORDER

May place a correspondent in independent circumstances for life.

A small outlay is only necessary. To enable any person to try the Humor of the 'Fickle Goddess,' and by one lucky turn of the wheel, a Fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire. Always address the Truly Fortunate, Old Established and Far-Famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

### P. M. PYFER & CO.,

38 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and 61 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—The Lotteries called 'Consolidated Lotteries from Cincinnati,' by a set of adventurers, calling themselves 'J. H. HALL & CO.,' are spurious and illegal designed to defraud the public, and the so called firm of J. H. HALL & CO. is fictitious and irresponsible. We have in our possession, letters from the different sections of the Country, from persons who write that they have been swindled by that concern which we will be pleased to show to any one who may desire to see them.

Notice.  
All Persons indebted to the estate of James Allen, dec'd., are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GORE, Adm'r.  
P. S.—The papers are in the hands of Henry Gore, who will be pre. at all times to settle any business pertaining to said estate.  
June 16—23.31

### TO THE PUBLIC.

We beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally, that our stock of GROCERIES is not complete, and we will sell them at as low prices as the same quality can be bought in this market. We keep nothing that we will not warrant of the best quality, therefore, returnable if not approved. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.  
June 3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

CONTINUED to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conservative]. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig]. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free Chh]. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Liberal].

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [ Tory]. These Periodicals have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Electrics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their LITERARY character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the mastery of genius of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, annually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as 'The Caxtons' and 'My New Novel' (both Bulwer), 'My Penitential Medal,' 'The Green Hand,' and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

### TERMS: Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews - \$3.00  
For any two do. - 5.00  
For any three do. - 7.00  
For all four of the Reviews, - 8.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, - 3.00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, - 9.00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - 10.00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

### Clubbings.

A discount of twenty-five percent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to Clubs at 25% off; Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood at 25% off; and so on.

### REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals has by the late law, been reduced, on an average about forty per cent.

### For Blackwood's Magazine.

Any discount not exceeding 50 miles, 9 cts. per copy. Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 - 18 cts. Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 - 27 cts.

### For a Review.

Any discount not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. per copy. Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 - 12 cts. Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 - 18 cts. At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy sale, and regular delivery.

Remittances and communications should be made to the publishers, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

Entrance 54 Gold Street, N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the 'FARMER'S GUIDE,' by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in mailing binding, \$5; in paper covers, for the mail, \$3.

### BELL'S CIRCASSIAN VEGETABLE FLUID.

For the Growth, Preservation, Beautifying and Restoration of the HUMAN HAIR.

Prepared and Sold by GRAHAM BELL & CO., Louisville, Ky.

THIS Fluid, if used properly, will restore the hair when baldness has taken place—prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., from the Scalp, and from its soft and penetrating qualities, give to the Hair a most beautiful, lively and brilliant appearance.

Though but recently offered to the Public, it has already received the unqualified approbation of hundreds; and testimonials in its favor, unsolicited, have been received from a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this State.

The Ladies, too; (God bless them,) have never failed to approve of the Fluid after a trial; and when it once finds its way to a ladies toilet, it soon becomes as indispensable as soap or water.

Mothers wishing to see their children's heads covered with luxuriant hair, and who have used Bell's Fluid, speak of it as the very best article of the kind ever used by them.

One application will be sufficient to remove Dandruff. Gentlemen who wish to improve their whiskers, will find this a most valuable assistant, giving them a thick, glossy, fine and curling appearance. For this purpose it is all that can be desired.

Many persons, both ladies and gentlemen, very fond that their hair is apt to become dry, thin, and full of Dandruff, so as to soil dresses, caps, bonnets, coats, &c. The use of the Fluid as directed, will give the most surprising sweetness, purity and cleanliness to the hair and scalp, indeed, all that the most refined taste or delicacy could require.

### CAUTION.

Avoid the use of soaps or fixed alkalis to cleanse the scalp or hair, as they remove the natural oil, make the hair very harsh and coarse, cause it to split and break off, and will often more or less change its color.

Alcohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., or all preparations and perfumes which contain alcohol have the same pernicious effect upon the hair.

For sale by Dr. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

### DR. J. T. McELVANEY,

Determined to remain permanently in Bardstown, tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, in the various branches of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. Linthicum, Esq., and next door to the room occupied by McElvane & McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

A LARGE lot of ODD LINS constantly on hand, WILSON & NOURSE.

## Patent Medicine, &c.

### LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the top of the Stomach, Singing at the Head, Headed and Difficult Breathing, Littering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight.

Fever and dull pain in the Head, Dejection or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Fluctuating Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

### DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not, excelled if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attested in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.